

Table C. VALUE ADDED AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP: 1963

Industry group	Value added in mining		Employment	
	Million dollar	Percent of total	Thousand employees	Percent of total
	15,910	100	616	100
	1,418	9	77	12
	120	1	12	2
	1,607	10	134	22
	11,020	69	272	44
Nonmetallic minerals mining	1,745	11	121	20

Group 10, for Metal Mining, the Industry Group, three digits (Group 104 for Gold and Silver Ores), and the industry, four digits (Industry 1042 for Lode Gold). Thus, for each 4-digit industry, it is possible to identify the Industry Group to which it belongs by the first three digits of its code and the Major Industry Group by its first two digits.

The minerals census covers all establishments classified in Division B—Mining—of the Standard Industrial Classification. This classification divides the Mining industries into five Major Groups: Metal mining; anthracite mining; bituminous coal and lignite mining; oil and gas extraction; and nonmetallic minerals, except fuels, mining. These five major groups are divided into 20 subgroups and into 50 individual industries. Table C shows the relative magnitude of the five major groups in terms of value added in mining and employment.

Separate general statistics are published for the SIC industries. Also, selected statistics are published for certain subindustries, such as lead ores, zinc ores, oil- and gas-field well surveying and cementing wells services, crushed and broken limestone, glass sand, and asbestos. The definitions of these industries and subindustries are included in the introductory texts of the pertinent industry reports.

The industry and subindustry classifications used in the 1963 minerals census are, in general, the same as the industry classifications used in the 1958 census and other recent minerals censuses.

6. ESTABLISHMENT STATISTICS

The census of mineral industries obtains data, on the basis of an entire establishment, for the output and shipments of mineral products; operating

and development costs; and labor, mechanical equipment, and materials requirements. Because of the nature of most operators' records, these data necessarily include the secondary products of the establishment as well as the primary products which determine the industry classification. Thus, some bituminous coal mines also produce clay; many oil wells also produce gas; silver ores contain significant quantities of copper, lead, zinc, gold, and other metals. Mines producing significant quan-

ties of two or more different minerals are classified according to the mineral of greatest value (not tonnage) shipped during the year. A mine producing ores containing both silver and lead, for instance, is classified as a silver mine if the silver contained exceeds in value the lead content and vice

versa. In most mining industries, however, the production of secondary minerals is of little statistical importance. This differs from the situation in manufacturing where about half of the industries

have secondary production amounting to 10 per cent

or more of total shipments.

Operating companies were instructed that a mineral establishment, for purposes of the census

report, is generally defined as a single physical location where mineral operations are conducted: for example, a mine only, a mine and preparation plant, or a preparation plant only. An establishment in this census, in general, represents workings at a given locality in which operations are conducted as a unit or are unified by common management or joint handling of some part of the mining or preparation process. Individual shafts, openings, or sites, however, are not necessarily considered as individual establishments.

For oil- and gas-field operations and contract services, reports were required for units somewhat different from the "establishment" reporting unit used for other types of mining. Only one report was required for all oil- and gas-field operations of a reporting company in each State except that district reports were required for Louisiana, Texas, and New Mexico. (However, information on employment, oil and gas production, and capital expenditures was included in this

report on a county basis.) For service operations,

only one report was required for all mineral services of a company in the United States. (However, information on employment, receipts for services, and capital expenditures was requested by county.)

In practice, some flexibility was allowed in the application of the establishment definition in specific industries. Where a company did not keep separate records for two or more establishments engaged in the same type of activity and located within the same State and county, a consolidated